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VOL. IX.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

## J. S. MAY ANNEX HAWAII

The Treaty of Annexation Has Been Signed By the Commissioners.

JAPAN ENTERS HER PROTEST.

Provisions of the Treaty-Congratulations Exchanged-Treaty Cannot Be Ratified.

At Washington on the 16th the Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed in the State Department by Secretary of State Sherman for the United States and Messrs. Hatch, Thorston and Kinney on the part of the Hawaiian Re-

The document was at once submitted to the Senate, and considered by that body in executive session. It is not known what fate it will meet there, but the friends of Hawaii claim that the treaty of annexation will be promptly

The three Hawaiian commissioners, Secretary of State Sherman and Assistant Secretaries of State Day and Crinler, assembled in conference in the diplomatic room of the State Department and made a careful comparison of the text of the treaty.

The treaty as agreed to by the respective republics of the United States and Hawaii provides for the annexation of the islands as the territory of the United

The Dole government is continued in force until the territorial government can be perfected.

No provision is made for granting a gratuity or regular pension to ex-Queen Lilioukalani or to the Princess Kaiulani, both of whom were liberally provided for by the treaty of annexation negotiated under the Harrison administration.

All revenue from the islands is to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants for educational and other purposes. The present orders and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations and forsign relations shall remain in force until Congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited. Pending Congressional action, the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States is also prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but stipulates that this liability shall not exceed \$4,000,000. The government of Hawaii cedes to the United States absolutely and forever all right of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Island and its dependencies, and provides that the Islands shall become an integral part of the United States. Hawaii cedes all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of lands in the Hawaiian Islands.

The treaty before becoming effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and Hawaii. After the treaty was signed, congratulations were exchanged and a photograph of the scene taken. Secretary Day's connection with the treaty is rather more intimate than the others; he and Mr. Hatch have concluded the details. The original draft of the

treaty was made by John W. Foster. The Japanese government has filed a protest against the Hawaiian treaty on the ground that its promises lead to a breach of treaty stipulations between

Japan and Hawaii. LATER.—Hawaii will not be annexed to the United States during the present session of Congress. This positive try. statement is made upon the authority of leading Democratic Senators, including Gorman, of Maryland, Gray of Delaware; Turpie, of Indiana, and Bacon, of Georgia. All of them agres that the opposition to annexation is strong enough to prevent the ratification of the treaty the President sent to

There is no popular demand for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and Democratic Senators declare that the present revival of the Hawaiian question is simply in the interest of the sugar barons, who own and control the Ha-

waiian sugar trade. Although the Republican leaders predict an early ratification of the new treaty, the rules of the Senate are such as to enable the opposition to smother it in executive session, after it is reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations. The Georgia and the South Carolina Senators are not in Tayor of hasty action on the new treaty. Senator Bacon says it is too important a subject to be disposed of without giving it full and free consideration. Under the circumstances it cannot be ratified during the present session.

A June Snow in North Carolina. A special to the Charlotte, N. C., Ob server from Weldon, of the 15th, says; "A well-known citizen who was at Enfield Saturday informs me that during a brisk thunder storm which came up suddenly, there was a little flurry of snow. The flakes came down as soft and gently as they ever did in midwinter, but melted as soon as they touched the ground. This unusual occurrence for June in Halifax county was witnessed by several prominent citizens of Enfield, who will vouch for the truthfulness of this statement.'

## Factories Burned.

A special to the News and Courier from Cheraw, S. C., says: Cheraw's manufacturing district has been burned, which is a total loss to the Cheraw Eachine Works, Cheraw Knitting Mills, and Finlayson Hosiery Mills. The insurance is partial. The South Carolina Braiding Works escaped. Loss \$30,000.

### A Fine of \$5,000.

At a meeting of the Georgia Banker's Association at Warm Springs on the 15th, the Legislative committee suggested a resolution that a fine of \$5,000. or not less than one year in the penitentiary, be the penalty for receiving deposits in an insolvent bank. It proposes to improve on the present order of the bank examiner, giving the State officers more authority. The resolution has been tabled until the next meeting, which will be at Tybee Island.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Pencil Pointers. The Western Union office at Montomery, Ala., has been burned. On the streets of Portsmouth, Va.

James McAlpin was shot and instantly killed by William Boon. Several North Carolinians win scholarships at Johns Hopkins' Uni-

At Old Point Comfort, Va., the citizens of Richmond presented a lovingcup to the battleship Texas.

At Bogart, Ga., Walter Norris is killed by lightning; he had a baby in his arms which was not injured. A South Carolina man has forty

acres of tea plants. The shrubs are about three feet high and planted in rows six feet apart. The 17th was Virginia Day at the Nashville Centennial Exposition. The Fourth Regiment escorted Gov. O'Fer-

rall to the grounds. Lightning killed four negroes in a tenement house on the plantation of John M. Strickland, six miles south of

A machine shop at Lincolnton, N. C., has begun the manufacture of printing presses.

Five women and children have been killed by a negro in Kemper county,

William Peagues, a negro Baptist preacher of Chesterfield, S. C., is the proud father of forty-three children.

In Virginia a negro shoots a constable and then defles the authorities; his cabin is set on fire and he is captured as he runs out.

June 28d has been fixed as North Carolina Day at the Nashville Centennial, instead of the 24th as previously

The Raleigh (N. C.) Press-Visitor learns that the Tribune is to resume publication about July Ist. It is to be published as a four-page morning daily with an eight-page Sunday edition. Col. W. W. Hayward will continue as editor.

Near St. Louis, Martin Ensley beat into insensibility C. D. Collins, of Tennessee and robbed him of \$6,000; the men had been acquaintances all their lives and intimate friends for six years. Ensley has been captured and identified by Collins.

A Maysville, Ky., dispatch says: Tollgate raiders, thirty-eight in number, tore down the gate beyond Blue Lick. They captured the guards, James Dawson, Harrison Green and Charles Dawson. The raiders placed a rope around Dawson's neck, but released him on condition that he would collect no more toll.

Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N., retired, the last of the commanders of the great squadron during the civil war, died at his home at Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., after short illness, of a stroke of paralysis. He was a Virginian by birth, and a direct descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Admiral Lee's war record was one of the brightest in American naval annals.

All About the North.

Maine Populists declare against any

The allied printing trades of New York State have entered a formal protest against the State printing being done by convicts.

An anti-lynch law society has been formed in Columbus, Ohio. It will establish branches all over the coun-

A northbound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road ran into the Chicago river at Kinzie street; six men being hurt.

Georgetown, a mining town in California, has been visited by a fierce fire, which resulted in the burning of fifteen business houses, and the loss entailed will amount to \$175,000. One person was killed and several others seriously

The United States government immigration station on Ellis Island in New York, has been burned. No loss of lives. The 200 immigrants were safely transferred from the island to the barge office at the battery.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, signed the bill preventing the coloring of but terine or imitations of butter.

The Ohio Republicans will hold their State election in Toledo the last of this

Albert Benson and Thomas Olsen got into a friendly wrestling match in Brooklyn, N. Y. Olsen got an advantageous hold on his opponent, sociation was organized. There is no ifted him off his feet and threw him backward breaking his neck, which resulted in his death.

The President has appointed John G. Brady to be governor of Alaska.

Miscellaneous. The annual session of the World's Lodge of Knights Templar, has selected Toronto, for the meeting of 1898.

On the 16th severe earthquakes were At Alguiza, a Cuban town of 3,000 in-

habitants, 178 died of hunger and des-The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon ex-President Cleveland by

the Princeton (N. J.) University.

Several towns in India have been en tirely destroyed by earthquakes. An attempt was made at Paris, Frauce, to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French Repub- it was formed or not is not definitely lic, while he was en route to Long known. Champs to witness the grand prix.

Washington Echoes. The President has appointed Stewart L. Woodford, of New York minister to

Spain, and he has accepted. President McKinley will be unable to attend the International Gold Mining convention at Denver, Col.

fifth convention of the kind in the by the plaintiffs. 15th after a closed session lasting sevat Rome, Italy, in February, 1903.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

More Establishments Have Been Set at Work and More Hands Employed.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says in part:

"The retarding influence of cold and unseasonable weather has passed. The gain in business in spite of it, which was seen a week ago, has become clearer to all, as no genuine improvement ever begins with an uplifting of prices before the producing force has become fairly employed. And the buying of 7,000 bales Australian wool by one Beston house and 100,000 tons pig iron by a Wall street operator and advancing prices for stocks is only proof that the actual conditions are understood by

some capable men. 'There is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important de-partment. More establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, and while prudence still hinders speculative excesses, the progress toward better things is unchecked.

"Reports from the various cities this week show a very general progress and a continued large distribution through retail trade. The proof is clearer, as it should be, in the industrial than in the trading field. Contracts providing for the consumption of several million tons of iron ore have already been made, two million within the past fornight, it is

believed, though last year's contracts only terminated about two months ago. "In the produce markets the year draws toward a close, with slightly stronger prices for corn, owing to heavy foreign buying, and in cotton owing to a better foreign demand, notwithstanding the encouraging crop re-ports. Nobody can count bales in June, but the outlook is so far favorable that few make large ventures against the yield exceeding 9,000,000

fell about as much, closing at ic. higher of the mills said it was impossible to for the week, in spite of reduced tell yet but he said he was fully covequal to 4,977,653 bushels, against 6, 210,823 last year.

"Failures for the week have been 198 in the United States, against 276 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 26 last of the cyclone passed, wet all the goods. It is said there was between \$75,000 and \$100,000 worth of goods in the

OUR COMMERCE WITH CUBA.

How it Has Been Effected by the War in That Island.

with Cuba from 1887 to 1897, prepared ty is considerable. One dwelling house by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets section of the agricultural depart. ment, has been promulgated by Sccretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show very clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba upon the commercial intercourse of the United States with that island.

During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,548,610, as compared with \$102,864,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent. in three years. Returns already available for the current fiscal year, indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months, ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as \$14,926,-817. At this rate the figures for the fiscal year 1897 will hardly reach \$20,-000,000, or less than one-fifth the value

recorded for 1893. During the early years of the present decade our Cuban trade had received a material impetus, the years 1887-1893 inclusive showing uninterrupted gains and but for the opening of the war a still greater expansion, it is pre-dicted, probably would have followed. As it is, however, commercial interchange between the United States and Cuba has been very largely abridged.

ITS CHARTER NOT IN DANGER,

Judge Christian Makes a Statement About the Jefferson Davis Monument Association.

Concerning the question raised as to whether the Jefferson Davis Monument Association has 'lived up tc" the terms of its charter, and has now any legal existence, ex-Judge George L. Christian a leading lawyer away by floods. The people are panic no tariff bill would bring prosperity is a consummation. of Richmond, Va., and for a long time president of the Richmond chamber of commerce, writes to one of the evening

papers as follows: "I am one of the corporators and directors named in the charter and feel sociation was organized. There is no such provision in it about an annual meeting, and the election of officers, as stated in your paper. The association has held frequent meetings every year, since it was organized, and I believe that all of its proceedings have been as legal and as regularly conducted as those of any corporation of a similar character ever chartered under the laws of this, or any other State.

"Respectfully, "GEO. L. CHRISTIAN."

Secret Meeting of Cotton Seed Oil

Men. At Chattanooga, Tenn., a secret meeting of cotton seed oil men has just been held at Lookout Inn, the proceedings of which the attending members have declined to give out. Enough has been learned, however, to state that the question of prices and production was considered and that a quasi trust was discussed. Whether

To Sell as a Whole.

Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court, has re-affirmed his decree in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, against the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, et al. This decis-ion is that the railroad shall be sold as The Universal Postal Congress, the a whole, not in divisions, as contended

> To Run Shorter Time. Several cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., will close down for a week and then run on short time.

and Other Places. BAPTIST CHURCH BLOWN DOW

Heavy Damage Throughout Illinois

Searching for the Dead and Wounded -- Cottages Blown Down and Great

Havoc Reigned Generally.

Returns received from both the North and Western portions of Indiana indicate that last Thursday's storm, which did not cease until Friday morning, did much damage. A telegram from Green Castle says that reports from the country show that large quantities of valuable timber has been destroyed, huge trees being twisted off at their roots. Farm fencing and stock suffered severely and two large barns, valued at \$1,000 each, were destroyed by lightning. One at Hambrick's station, containing some valuable live stock, was destroyed. At Rochester, Brownsburg and Wabash the damage was heavy to

farm property.
A special from Durham, N. C., the 18th to the Charlotte Observer, says: About 6 o'clock this afternoon Durham was visited by a terriffic rain, hail and thunder storm and at the same time a cyclone passed over west Durham, doing great damage. The Baptist Church was blown down and everything in the building demolished except the organ. It is a total loss,

there being no insurance. The storage warehouse of the Erwin Cotton Mill was also blown down and, the loss will reach up into the thous-"Wheat was hoisted nearly 2c., but ands of dollars. When asked what the

stacks at the lighthouse were blown down. Windows were blown cut and numbers of glasses broken by the hail. Several trees in the lawn were broken A significent report on our trade and torn down. The damage to proper-The chimneys of small houses were blown down in different parts of the products,

ported killed. Telephone, telegraph and electric light wires are down all over the western part of the city and between here and West Durham, two miles distant. A large plate glass window in the Morehead Bank was broken. The loss is about \$500.

The cyclone came from the northwest and went southeast. Nothing has been heard from the country. On Thursday, the 17th, Charlotte, Salisbury, High Point, Marshall and other points, in North Carolina, were

visited by a fierce tornado. At Salisbury a negro woman was killed by lightning and many trees and buildings were damaged. At Marshall a furniture factory was blown

Paris, June 18.—(By Cable).—A cy-clone swept over the villages of Bezones and Colombes, near this city, this afternoon. Houses collapsed, trees were torn up, telegraph wires broken, several people injured and much general damage done.

At the time the cyclone struck Asnierese, a fair was in progress. In the ators on certain duties, including cot-distance the cyclone presented the apton, and defended his course as of the disinterestedness of the United distance the cyclone presented the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Roofs in line with Democratic princi- States. The delay of four years has were soon flying in the air like kites. ples and the Chicago platform. abundantly sufficed to establish the A May pole, 150 yards long, was car-Tillman, of South Carolina, said he was right and ability of the republic of Haried over the houses contiguous to the one of the Democrats voting for a duty | waii to enter, as a sovereign contractfair grounds, Ambulances and forty on raw cotton. He avowed that he ant, on a conventional union, with the carriages are now searching for the dead and wounded.

Madrid June 18. - (By Cable.) - Violent hail and rain storms have swept the Province of Savogia in the old Castile district. Crops have been ruined, houses have been flooded stricken.

THE TARIFF ON TOBACCO.

A Compromise Rate of \$1.75 Agreed Upon by the Republican Members of the Finance Committee.

The controversy over the rate of duty on wrapper tobacco, which has been in progress ever since the tariff bill was taken up in the Senate, has been settled so far as the Republican members of the finance committee could settle it, they agreeing upon the rate of \$1.75 per pound. This is a compromise rate. The growers of wrapper leaf wanted a rate of \$2, while the manufacturers asked that the rate should not exceed \$1.50. The committee has held many or ramie. Senator Vest, of Missouri, meetings to consider the question, as both sides were very persistent in their | tested the proposed change, arguing

A Preacher Confesses. A special from Paintsville, Ky., says Washington Craft, the Primitive Baptist minister, on trial in the Floyd Circuit Court for the murder of Londell Higgins, fifteen years ago, was placed on the witness stand. He denied killing Higgins, claiming he was forty miles away when the deed was committed. On cross examination Craft broke down and admitted killing his uncle, Wiley Craft and Wm. Cook, fifteen years ago. Craft has long been suspected of killing these men.

had slandered Miss Jackson.

Georgia Defeats Virginia.

Killed Her Brother. At Paris, Texas, Miss Fannie Jackson shot at Ed Kilgore, missing him and killing her brother instantly. Two other brothers, aided by Miss Jackson.

then fired nine shots into Kilgore. He The University of Georgia defeated the University of Virginia in a series of three games, winning the best two out of three, thereby giving them the intercollegiate championship of the South.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Report of the Proceedings from Day

to Day. SENATE. JUNE 14TH. -The debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded, with only one diverting incident to the

monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Tillman, of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of the senatorial procedure. Tillman again referred to published charges of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule, and asserted that Senate would stand convicted fore the American people if it failed to investigate the charges. Hoar calmly and impressively repelled this statement, his tone and language being calculated as a rebuke. He declared that the vague charges of irregularity were not only preposterous, but infamous. Tillman reiterated that Senators would stand convicted by the people if they sought to hide the resolution introduced by him. Only one roll call occurred during the day, on Lindsay's motion to place all sugars on the same basis. This was rejected, 26 to 29, McEnery, Democrat, of Louisiana, voting with the Republicans in the

negative, and Senator Mantle with the Democrats in the affirmative. JUNE 15TH. -The Senate made a great stride forward by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the the entire bill, and with it disposed of, speeches and the test votes and when this was passed early today, the other paragraphs of the schedule were

another. work on the tariff bil!. There were no in 1861, the policy of the United States long speeches, and the debate was of a towards Hawaii, and of the Hawaiian snappy character. Thirteen pages were sovereignty towards the United States, was unroofed and two chimneys blown disposed of, carrying the Senate was exemplafied by continued negotia-down, near Trinity College, while the through the agricultural schedule and tions for annexation, or for a reserved family was inside. No one was hurt. up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. The paragraphs on dairy farm products, fish, city, but so far no one has been re- fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products, were acted on. The finance committee proposed many changes in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected; yeas 24, nays 21. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Allison. The first 1898, the course of the United States contest was overcondensed milk. Jones towards the Hawaiian Islands has conmoved to make the rate 20 per cent. ad valorem, which was lost. Vest moved to put cabbage on the free list. Lost. JUNE 17TH. - The Senate made greater progress on the tariff bill than in any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed, namely, schedule H, on spirits, wines and beverages and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the main for three-quarters of a century. flax schedule, with the important wool Its accomplishment, despite successive schedule standing next. McLaurin of denials and postponements, has been

possible, so as to disgust the people held by the Hawaiian people and pro-and make them "turn you out." If his claimed by successive Hawaiian gov-Demoratic associates could get any ernments through some twenty succonsolation by twitting him for voting for his section in this "general game of grab," well and good. As to the Re- United States, Under these circum-

Deople. June 18th.—The tariff bill came to a halt in the Senate, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political chanthe tariff. It led to several lively exchanges during which the washing of political "dirty linen" was frequently

referred to. JUNE 19TH. -In the Senate the flax schedule of the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Senator Allison's motion to increase the rate on thread, twine, etc., made of flax, hemp and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, conthat the rates were excessive. Senator Allison's amendment was agreed to-29 to 19, Senator McEnery voting with the Republicans. Senator Allison moved to increase the rates on varns making the rate 7 cents instead of 6 cents a pound on single yarns in the were agreed to without division. The committee amendments to tax gill netting were agreed to. Floor matting was placed on the free list. The two paragraphs in regard to burlaps and cloth for cotton bagging was carried 31 to 28. The effect of the vote is to leave these articles on the free list.

JUNE 14TH. - The session of the House was merely perfunctory, adjournment being made over until the

JUNE 17TH. - The House was in sestaken up with roll calls. Mr. Sulzer, Democrat, of New York, succeeded in injecting into the proceedings a brief speech in favor of Cuba, in which he denounced Weyler as a thief and murdefer. The bill for the relief of residual in its flagrant discriminations against the South.

dents of Greer county, Oklahoma, was passed after the approval of the journal, which was not accomplished without a

President McKinley's Message Congress Regarding the Treaty.

WILL NOT BE A CHANGE,

He Says, But a Consummation-Its Accomplishment Has Been Merely a Question of Time,

The President sent his message to Congress on the 17th, regarding the

treaty. It is as follows : "For the better understanding of the subject, I transmit, in addition, a report of the Secretary of State, briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led

to this important result. "The incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into the body politic of the United States, is the necessary and fitting sequel to the change of events which tariff bill, except the provision relating from a very early period of our history has controlled the intercourse and preschedule had been the storm center of scribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American inthere is a better prospect for speedy action on the bill as a whole. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule was first asserted in 1820, by sending has served to bring out all the to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a paragraphs of the schedule were are treaty of friendship, commerce and agreed to without further opposition. It is a subject to the schedule were are treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the King in 1826, the As agreed to the schedule places on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch stand-by Hawaii. It was signally announced ands of dollars. When asked what the loss would be tonight, the president cent for every degree above 75; but on United States caused the British government of the loss would be tonight, the president cent for every degree above 75; but on United States caused the British government of the loss would be tonight, the president cent for every degree above 75; but on United States caused the British government of the loss would be tonight, the president cent for every degree above 75; but on United States caused the British government of the loss would be tonight, the president cent for every degree above 75; but on United States caused the British government of the loss would be tonight. mittees. for the week, in spite of reduced western receipts and Atlantic exports. For the two weeks of June, Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been exports of wheat and flour have been exports of wheat and flour have been exports of the warhouse was a exports of wheat and flour have been exports of the mills said it was impossible to sugar testing 87 degrees below by the su two-story structure, about 100 feet syrup, candy, etc. Only one yea and nouncing forever any purpose of annexlong, and was packed with fine cloths, and the rain which fell in torrents as the explone passed, wet all the goods. It is said there was between \$75,000 pound on sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound on sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound on sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of sugar above 16 Dutch standard of the pound of the poun and \$100,000 worth of goods in the ard. The amendment was defeated 32 though not then accepted, this governbuilding at the time it was blowd down. to 25. The Pettigrew amendment re- ment proclaimed its duty to preserve At Trinity College both the smoke lating to trusts was discussed at length alike the honor and dignity of the Unitand then tabled, but he gave notice of ed States, and the safety of the government of the Hawaiian Islands. From

JUNE 16TH. -The Senate did rapid this time until the outbreak of the war commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1894, embracing the perpetuation to the United States of the harbor of Pearl river, in the island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain, was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to sistently favored their autonomous welfare with the exclusion of all foreign influences save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relations justly maintained with that mid-Pacific do-South Carolina renewed attention to merely a question of time. While its the division among Democratic Sen- failure in 1898 may not be a cause of wanted the bill loaded as heavily as United States, thus realizing a purpose

and cattle and goods have been carried | publican senators he warned them that | stances, annexation is not a change; it which gave compensatory duties to the manufacturers out of the pockets of the exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiations, and the fea-tures of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of incorporation, are necessarily left to the wisdom nels, Senators Bacon, Vest, Jones, of Arkansas, and Tillman taking part in making power shall have been accommaking power shall have been accommanded to the property of the particular treatment of the property of the particular treatment of the property of the particular treatment of the property of the property of the property of the particular treatment of the property of the pro of Congress, and I cannot doubt, when plished, the duty of the national Legislature in the case will be performed, with the largest regard for the interests of the rich insular domain, and for the

cessive years of this virtual dependence

upon the benevolent protection of the

inhabitants thereof. MM. McKINLEY. Executive Mansion, Washington D. C. June 16, 1897.

TIRED OF TWITTING.

Senator McLaurin Strikes on Both Sides of the Party. Smarting under the constant twitting and prodding of Senators Jones and Mills, Senator McLaurin vigorously untruthful pen of Dr. Majors, of Decaesented on the 17th in the United tur, Ill. His lying statements and ab States Senate the imputation that he is ject apology published in the Freeman gray, not finer than eight lea. a protectionist and that in advocating After arguments by Senators Gray, a duty on raw material he has aban-Sewall and others, the amendments doned the Democratic party. With effective vehamence, he defiantly challenged the statement of Senators Vest and Mills that free raw material is a tenet of the Democratic party. It is Clevelandism, he said, but not orthodox Democracy. It originated with Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, and was resposible for the disastrous policy afterwards of Cleveland's administration. The advocacy of that doctrine today is in defiance of the Chicago platform of 1896, he said, and its advocates are unsafe leaders.

The South demanded equality in the burdens and benefits of tariff taxation, sion an hour and a half, the time being and the solid South, based on this vital and just principle of self-presergation, he said, would soon become the

A Protective League Formed Among Colored Men of the U.S.

The Negro's Thirst for Education --Not Termed Cowards By Long Odds -- A Valuable Acquisition.

There has been a national protective league formed among the colored men of the United States. There will be an extra effort made to unite the 10,000,-000 colored citizens of the United States in such a way that they will be more beneficial to themselves and their country. The following is a brief outline of the organization with a few

names of the organizers: "Washington, June 18.-An organization to be known as the Negro National Protective Association has been put on foot recently by ex-Con-gressman Murray, of South Caro-

"The plan is to have a working auxiliary committee in every election district in the United States with a general headquarters in Washington City. "The chairman of these several auxiliary committees, together with the president, secretary and treasurer of the organization will comprise the advisory board, which will control the

policy of the organization. "The organization was perfected some weeks ago in Washington, and Murray, who was chosen president of the body, is now traveling through the country organizing the auxilliary com-

"Vice president for the following States have already been elected: trict of Columbia, Perry Carson; Flor Maryland, W. Ashby Hawkins, Massachusetts, T. G. Walker; Michigan, D. A. Starker; Minnesota, Morris; Missisippi, C, J. Jones; Nebraska, O. M. Rickett; New Jersey, C. J.\* Robinson; New York, T. Thomas Fortune; North Carolina, J. C. Dancy; Ohio, Copeland; Oklahoma, E. P. McCabe; Pennsylvania, J. L. Goodall; South Carolina, S. E. Smith; Tennessee, W. H. Young; Texas, W. L. Smith, Virginia, John Mitchell, Jr.; Washington, C. A. Rideout; West Virginia, Rev. C. H. Payne. "Professor John W. Cromwell, of Washington, D. C., has been appointad the national secretary of the body. A child born to a young white couple in Georgia showed traces of Negro blood which prompted the husband to begin divorce proceedings. The wife, however, showed that it came from the husband's side for she proved that he was a descendant of the Scufletonians, a race composed of French, Dutch, In-

Georga R. Smith College, Sedalia. Mo., graduated its first class recently. This is a school of higher education for colored people, which may be said to owe its existence to the generosity of the family of George R. Smith, the the necessary outcome of that policy.

'Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States and the exercises interesting. The school takes rank among colored institutions with the Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City, which is supported by the State of Missouri. The educational facilities of this great State are steadily increased on the demand and through the effort of all the people for all the people. George R. Smith College is a

valuable acquisition.—The Elevator. All colored men in Texas are not by long odds to be termed cowards. Robert Boyd, son of a prominent white man, living near Marlin, Texas, insulted the wife of Columbus Hendricks a colored man, whereupon Hendricks armed himself with a Winchester, went to Boyd's house, called him out and

Howard college has six colored students, all of whom ranked among the first in their recent class examinations. The Negro's thirst for education apparent knows no bounds. Wherever he comes in contact with the proud Caucasian student he invariably leads in competitive examinations,

To declare that one is physically dis-

abled when they are really as sound as a dollar, is the latest method of dispos-

ing of Negro applicants who outstrip their young white opponents in competitive examinations. Anything for an excuse to protect Caucasian degeneracy as well as literary effeminacy. It is a fact worth noting that those having the management of the dedication of the Grant monument ignored the Afro-American population in their

arrangments. No consideration, no courtesy whatever was shown this ele-If the Afro-American press does its duty, it will refuse to longer publish contributions from the unreliable and

show him up as a knave. The Mission Monitor for May, the organ of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, Episcopal, Omaha, Neb., is re-

plete with good things. The New Orleans Medical College lately graduated eight colored stu-

The Grand Vizier of Turkey and a number of the most prominent Turkish eivil, military, and naval officers are

Philadelphia has about 10,000 colored voters, but in the distribution of political plums they do not count for much.

Negroes.

Judson A. Lyons will in all probability be the next postmaster of Augusta, Ga.